

The Portage Sentinel.

By HART & SOMERVILLE.

ALBANY, N. Y.

JAS. W. SOMERVILLE.



RAVENNA, OHIO.

Thursday, January 22, 1857.

The United States Senate.

The election of James Buchanan to the Presidency, was a triumph of which the nation may be proud; but when in addition to this, we consider the fact that upon his inauguration to office, both Houses of Congress will also be Democratic, the victory swells into still greater importance. The United States Senate, when filled up by elections soon to take place, will contain nineteen Republicans, thirty-seven Democrats, and five South Americans.

The Ohio Legislature.

This body is in session. Its proceedings are almost without interest. A number of bills have been introduced in order to make at least a show of industry.

One of the most prominent bills pending, is that which provides for raising the salaries of Supreme and Common Pleas Judges to the State. It gives to Judges of the Supreme Court, \$2,500 per annum and to Judges of the Common Pleas, \$2,000. It is claimed and we think with some show of justice that the present salaries for judicial officers are insufficient to call to the bench men of the best talent and learning. There is no man in the State, fit to be either a Common Pleas or Supreme Judge, but who can derive from his practice at the bar a much larger income than the present salaries granted.

The Rigors of Winter.

The weather for the past week has been uncommonly cold. Every day's mail brings news of snow storms, and all the stern accompaniments of winter.

In Albany, on the 19th inst, the snow fell to the depth of nearly two feet during the day and preceding night. The thermometer stood at 19 and 20 degrees below zero. The railroads are all blocked up.

In Boston the same day, there was the most terrible snow storm which has been known for years. The ship *Millsford*, from St. John, for Liverpool, was wrecked on Cape Race. Captain Hillfield and twenty-six of the crew, lost. The thermometer stood at 30 degrees below zero.

In Washington, January 19th, the snow was from 18 inches to two feet deep, on a level, and four feet in the drifts. There are no trains from the North.

In Baltimore, same date, snow has fallen heavily. The streets are impassable for vehicles. The mercury is 14 degrees below zero.

Prussia and Switzerland.

From late news gathered from European mails, there is a prospect of war between Prussia and Switzerland. Their present attitude is one of determined hostility.

The issue seems to be made up about as follows: there is a Canton in the western part of Switzerland called Neuchâtel. Frederick William of Prussia lays claim to this Canton as his own property, and demands that the same be given up to his control. Upon what ground he pretends to the ownership of this territory we are unable to learn; but presume his right is simply in his desire for its possession and the belief that he can conquer the same by the power of the sword.

Switzerland, true to the spirit of her mountain freemen and true to the memory of the immortal Tell, refuses to give up the Canton—declares that Prussia has no shadow of claim upon it, and that she will defend her rights against any power which dares to invade her domain.

Thus stands the case. One or the other power must yield. The Swiss, these hardy sons of the mountain, who are themselves free, and whose fathers before them, were free, will never yield.

People on both sides of the Atlantic will look with deep interest for the result of the controversy.

The Tariff.

It is not likely that any of the numerous propositions made in Congress for a modification of the tariff, will be adopted at this session. The time is too short, and there are too many conflicting opinions. There are but thirty days more of the session remaining—that is, of working days—and there are a great many subjects of legislation on hand. The present Congress has done very little for the country in any form.

One proposition in regard to the tariff is to subject tea and coffee to a duty of twenty per cent. This would add about one-fifth to their present price, as they are now on the free list. The proposal has some earnest supporters. But the propriety of the measure is not apparent. If to raise more revenue was the purpose, it might do. But when too much revenue is already raised, there is no necessity for taxing articles of such universal use, that are not raised in this country, and that are already free. We object even to a "three-penny tax on tea."

It is reported that Mr. Buchanan has written to Washington that if any individual has been fixed upon in his mind for a place in the cabinet, neither he nor any living person knows it, and that he will go there and take advice before acting.

PARDONS.—The Governor of New York must have a sympathizing soul. He last week pardoned out of the State Prison seven convicts, the majority of whom had been imprisoned for such venial offenses as burglary, grand larceny and rape.

A Bloody Campaign.

The late Presidential campaign was the bloodiest ever known since the formation of the government. Not exactly as battles are bloody, when powerful armies meet to slay each other; but bloody in a peculiar sense.

Kansas was bled and bleeding every day for a whole year preceding the close of the contest. Every hour new wounds were opened and the streams gushed forth afresh. The heart rending details were heralded by the lightning and circulated by a busy partisan press through every vein and channel of the body politic. Unfortunately, most unfortunate for that fair Territory, was the Republican party brought into being. The wrongs of Kansas were its stock in trade, the capital with which it began to do business. Hence the necessity of outrages, and hence, their commission. We are in earnest when we speak of the blood letting process. Kansas was bled near to fainting with the hope of securing the election of Fremont. The wounds in her side were deep, and they drained her of her strength, her hope, and well nigh of her freedom. It can be established beyond a doubt that outrages were made, insurrections incited, murders committed, robberies done, by, and through the authority of Republican leaders with the vain hope of securing a sectional triumph by the future state created at the North. This is the testimony of the *Kansas Herald of Freedom*, and the testimony of hundreds of those unfortunate persons who were beguiled from their homes and friends by the Emigrant Aid Society.

The people were bled. The cost of defraying the expenses of the campaign including the purchase of men, of presses, and of factions, was immense. At least two millions of dollars were spent in Pennsylvania; nearly as much in New York and in about the same proportion throughout the other Northern States. The tax levied by the patriarchs of the Republican household was most grievous to be borne. Every State, every county, every township in the North contributed to the Kansas fund, until from a thousand springs, and from every quarter, money poured into the Kansas Treasury. Sympathizing abolitionists cheated their hired help of their earnings to contribute liberally for the "Freedom of Kansas."

The day-laborer took the bread from his children's mouths, to aid his "brethren in Kansas." Widows sold their last cow to promote the welfare of Kansas. It was a splendid fraud. The treasury was full. Enough was raised to provide every household in that Territory with one hundred and sixty acres of land at government price. Yet the inhabitants of Kansas were without bread, without clothing, without farms, without shelter, all the while. Not one fiftieth part of the Kansas fund ever reached there. It was expended to secure the election of the "pathfinder." Verily the people were bled. Fremont was bled.

He was nominated mainly on account of his supposed wealth. Political stock jobbers took the contract of electing him, as a carpenter undertakes the building of a barn—namely, for so much money. The Marietta tract was estimated at over five millions of dollars. There were other investments which added greatly to the means of the young aspirant.

As Simon Cameron, the notorious political gambler of Pennsylvania, declared a few weeks since, that he would obtain the Senatorship through two hundred thousand dollars should be expended; so, the "pathfinder" for a still higher prize, through the influence of the Republican chiefs, determined to risk a princely fortune. He, like a martyr, submitted to the bleeding process. He has fainted in the operation. His fortune has vanished away from his grasp. His notes are protested and hawked about Wall street at forty cents on the dollar. His Marietta tract has been ordered to be sold for taxes. Verily Fremont was bled.

The Churches were bled. For four months preceding the Presidential election, a general drain was made upon the ministerial strength in the leading congregations of the North. Shrieks for bleeding Kansas and denunciations against the Democratic party took the place of ordinary worship. The mission of Christ sank into insignificance compared with the weightier matters of Border Ruffianism. Many converts were made to Republicanism, but none to religion. The strength of the church was exhausted, and now after the contest is over, a general death prevails. The churches must recover from their prostration.

Never was the bleeding process so universal, and never did such extensive and complete exhaustion ensue. But the campaign is over. The smoke of the battle is clearing away. The wounds of the victims are healing up. The lancet is not to be applied again, at least until the expiration of another four years.

Kansas has stopped bleeding. The shrieks have died away in the distance.

Louis Napoleon.

This distinguished personage, whose fortunes are as varied and romantic as history ever recorded, seems to be almost totally devoid of gratitude and humanity. Years ago, while he was an exile from France, and when enemies surrounded him on every hand, he took refuge in Switzerland. There he met a cordial welcome. In the cottages of that brave and generous people, he found protection and a safe retreat.

Now, when Switzerland is menaced by a powerful government, and an attempt is made to rob her of a portion of her territory; when her people are called upon to vindicate their rights, Napoleon not only refuses to lend aid, but also takes ground in favor of the government of Prussia, thus sanctioning the commission of the outrages and despoiling the land which offered him protection in time of need.

Switzerland is the oldest republic in the world, and—if we except San Marino—the only one in Europe. The monarchies round about, have attempted in vain to subjugate her hardy mountaineers. This last attempt begun by Prussia and seconded by Napoleon, we believe will be equally unsuccessful.

Slavery in Ohio.

O. P. Brown has introduced into the Senate a bill "To prohibit slavery in Ohio." A more foolish measure and one which ought to entitle its author to more universal ridicule was never made. Had Mr. Brown the intelligence of a Durham calf he would never have introduced such a measure into a deliberative body. The Constitution of Ohio prohibits slavery forever from the State. This Constitutional provision is clear and explicit, and no man of honest motives would ever attempt to pass a simple enactment to prohibit that which by the very terms of the organic law of the State was already prohibited. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* makes the following pertinent remarks in regard to this ridiculous measure:

"The present Legislature of Ohio is achieving immortality for itself. It has been in session only a week, and not a day passes that some unprecedented folly is not committed, or proposed by some of its members belonging to the Black Republican majority. We have alluded to several of these propositions. The last report of the doings of the House, among other absurdities, contains a project by some adept of a law making it a penal offense to hold slaves in the State of Ohio. This chap has never read the Constitution which he swears to obey, or he would know that it prohibits the holding of a slave in the State. If there is no slavery there could be no such offense as the holding of a slave."

The *Enquirer* intimates that Mr. Brown never read the Constitution which he is sworn to obey. We cannot answer for that; but we venture to remark that he cares very little what are its provisions. He is a higher law man—one of that despicable class who despise constitutions and governments, no matter how sacred; or by what solemn oaths they may be bound to obey them. He is always courageous where there is no danger; zealous where no zeal is wanted. To a grossly animal, but at the same time, cowardly nature, he adds an inordinate lust for power and spoils. He has been a Whig, a Democrat, a Free-soiler, a Know Nothing, a Maine Law man and a Republican all in the space of ten years, and all for the sake of office.

The bill which Mr. Brown introduced is simply for buncombe; that is all.

The Election of Cameron to the United States Senate—Fraters in the Camp.

The election of Simon Cameron to the National Senate, has filled the people of Pennsylvania with indignation. It was secured by fraud and bribery of the most despicable kind. The Legislature of that State has four Democratic majorities, and of course if men were true to their principles, would insure a Democratic Senator; but such was not the result. Col. John W. Forney was the Democratic candidate. Three of the men, however, who aided in securing his nomination, when election day came, deserted and went over to the enemy. Their names are: Lebo and Wagonseller, of Schuylkill, and Menner, of York.

The Philadelphia *Argus* uses the following language in regard to the traitors: "We cannot find words strong enough to express our indignation against the traitors, who profess to be Democrats, who voted for the man Cameron. They have sold themselves for sordid gold, and sunk so deep in the estimation of all honorable men that nothing will rescue them from their degraded position; they have fallen so low that nothing short of perdition will stop them. The traitors' names should be shrouded in black through all futurity. We recommend our friends throughout the State to hold indignation meetings, and burn the wretches in effigy."

Mutilation of Governor's Message.

We notice that a number of the Buchanan papers in this State publish Gov. Chase's late admirable and able Message in a mutilated form—the tables giving the Receipts and Expenditures of the year, and clearly and explicitly unfolding the financial condition and affairs of the State, being omitted. The *Portage Sentinel*, the *State County Democrat*, and the *Summit Democrat* are among the journals which have published the Message in its entirety. The *Democracy* informs its readers that the tables of receipts and expenditures were omitted—the other two above named give their readers no intimation that they have not published the whole Message.

This to publish an important official State paper, is to practice a grave deception upon the people.—*Democrat*. By the above, we stand charged of practicing fraud upon the public in leaving out some of the tables in Governor Chase's cumbersome Message. It is intimated that we were afraid to publish the receipts and expenditures of the State Government. This is very far from the truth. We did omit one or two tables of figures; but we at the same time published the general footings and results in full, so that a clear idea could be formed of the financial affairs of the State, according to Gov. Chase.

We have no desire to omit any part of a financial report because it emanates from a Republican. On the contrary, we wish and intend to expose every material statement, good or bad, to public scrutiny. We charge, and we challenge successful contradiction that Governor Chase, either through ignorance or fraud, has made false and erroneous statements in regard to the financial affairs of Ohio. It can be proven by a reference to facts upon record and by the statutes of the fusion legislature itself, that the current expenses of the State Government are nearly twice as much under Republican, as under Democratic rule. For the consideration of those who desire to investigate the matter, we cite the appropriation bills of 1855 and 1856; the Auditor's Reports for the years above named; the circulars of our county Treasurers. But more of this in future.

KANSAS.—A Lawrence correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial Chronicle* chronicles the arrival in Leocompton, of Mr. Spencer, the newly appointed United States Marshal, in place of Donaldson. He at once entered upon the discharge of his duties, and went to Lawrence, where he searched in vain for the recently escaped prisoners. Ex-Governor Shannon has arrived at Leocompton, and opened a law office.

Pen, Pate and Prisoners.

Source—Water just now.
Plenty—Brandy and sugar.
Be doubly careful of your fires.

Gambling is carried on to a great extent in Dubuque.
The population of Wisconsin is estimated at 700,000.
Go to Vance's, if you want good furniture at low prices.

The ruins of the Tower of Babel have recently been discovered.
The man who couldn't see into it, has bought a pair of spectacles.

There are thirty-six thousand six hundred Chinese in California.

Frozen to death—Three persons in Delaware, Ohio, last week.

Lola Montes is preparing for a theatrical engagement at Dayton.

"I'll take your part," as the dog said when he stole the cat's dinner.

Strange—That those who get to high words always use low language.

Be on the look-out for the bursting of paper mills, vulgarly called banks.

Passed off Pleasantly—The cotillion party at Day's Hall, on Friday evening.

In Canada West, they are manufacturing excellent wine from wild grapes.

On its Feet again—The Chillicothe Advertiser. Wish you success, Eschleman.

The reason why egotists find the world so ugly, is because they only see themselves in it.

There were one hundred and eight steamboats built in Pittsburg during the past year.

Dead—Rev. William Gregg, a celebrated Congregational minister, of Andover, Maine.

Prof. R. B. Hind says that the reappearance of the great comet of 1536 is near at hand.

The drawing of the prizes of the Cosmopolitan Art Association comes off on the 28th inst.

One of the cotton mills of Lawrence, Mass., yielded a net profit of \$120,000 during last year.

The printers of Cleveland celebrated the anniversary of Franklin's birth in appropriate style.

The man who couldn't stand it any longer, has taken a seat and now feels pretty comfortable.

The medical department of the University of Louisville was destroyed by fire on the 30th ult.

Religious revivals are in progress in many of the Methodist churches in the vicinity of Newark.

The second of the series of cotillion parties will be held at Day's Hall, this evening. "Pitch in."

Can't be Beat—Staffer and Co.'s Am-brotypes. Go and look at them yourself, if you don't believe us.

Jenkins says his wife is the most even tempered woman in the world, for she is always mad about something.

I love the silent watches of the night," as the nocturnal thief said when robbing the jewelry shop.

Twenty millions of dollars worth of coal has been extracted from the mines of Pennsylvania during the past year.

The Universalists have raised five hundred thousand dollars for educational purposes during the past five years.

The Columbus City Fact wishes to have the State Fairs permanently located, and suggests Columbus as the place.

If exercise promotes health, those who collect old bills from "hard cases," should be the longest lived people on earth.

The amount of coal delivered in Cleveland by the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad averages one thousand tons per week.

An ordinance has been published at Wurtzburg, Germany, prohibiting dancing at the weddings of widows and widowers.

Huntington's work at Sing Sing is sawing and planing boards. His first day's dinner was taken next to a negro convict.

Mrs. Johnson, residing in Delaware, Ohio, put an end to her life one day last week, by taking poison. Cause—jealousy.

Bellona Arsenal, fourteen miles above Richmond, Va., which cost the United States \$175,000, was recently sold for \$2,650.—Cause of selling—unhealthiness.

A chemist in New York has just invented a substitute for tobacco. It is made of guano and will doubtless soon supersede the weed, as it is just as nasty and a good deal cheaper.

Not Particular—An old lady, purchasing cups and saucers not a thousand miles from here, was asked what color she preferred. "Oh, I ain't particular," said she, "say color that won't show dirt."

We learn that there is a "Woman's Dress Reform Convention now in session at Canaancon, N. Y. one object of which is stated to be "to put down low-necked dresses." Some folks think they are too low already.

Jenkins recently attended an evening party at which Hiawatha was read during the supper. On being asked next day what he thought of the re-union the night before, said, "It was a very savage time—a regular Indian meal affair."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Zaneville Aurora, and several other of our Democratic exchanges have been putting on "new dresses." Hold your horses, gentlemen; when one of our bachelor uncles dies and leaves us a million or two, we'll show you a paper as is a paper.

The following conversation between two colored scamps was recently overheard: "Pomp, was you ever in business?" "In course, I was." "What?" "De sugar planting." "When was dat, my called friend?" "When I buried dat sweetest of mine. Yahi! Yahi!"

Gov. Chase's Message—Its Inaccuracy and Unfairness.

In Gov. Chase's recent message, it is alleged without qualification, that the "true amount" of the current State expenses for the fiscal year 1856, was less than those of the previous year, by \$380,665 74.

We neither know nor care who is responsible for the appearance of an assertion of this character, in the message of the Executive. It is sufficient for our present purpose to know that the statement is deceptive in its tendency, and untrue in point of fact. As a specimen of the perversion of truth which was found necessary in order to arrive at the result which is announced through the Governor, let us examine what is told us in regard to the New State House. Here we find that the message states the sum of \$48,424 28, as the total expenditures for and on behalf of that building during the entire fiscal year ending on the 15th November, '56. This statement on the part of those who made it, is either an egregious blunder, or it is something which deserves a harsher name.

We have now before us, the Report of the State House Commissioners in which they state (page 5) in the plainest possible manner, that the sum named by the Governor includes only the amount disbursed between the 15th of April and the 15th November, '56. This statement on the part of those who made it, is either an egregious blunder, or it is something which deserves a harsher name.

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But Gov. Chase does not stop where the above leaves him. In speaking of the present Commissioners of the State House, he tells the Legislature and the public, that the fact that of the ninety thousand dollars appropriated [in April last] for this service, more than forty-six thousand remained unexpended at the close of the fiscal year, sufficiently tests the economy of the management. So says the Governor in his message. But what are the facts? Why simply these, that although forty-six thousand dollars were allowed to remain unexpended from the Treasury until after the fiscal year should be closed (November 15th), yet in six weeks thereafter, that large unexpended balance was all used up and expended, except some twelve thousand dollars; thus making a total net expenditure of \$78,000 in a little more than two thirds of one year!

These latter facts, if they be denied, may be found on page five of the present State House Commissioners' Report to the Governor himself. Nor is this all,—for when considering the large expenditures last noted, it should neither be overlooked nor passed by in silence; that the present Commissioners have been under the necessity of expending little or nothing in the purchase or procurement of material required for their use from the day they entered on their duties up to the present hour. These had all, or nearly all, been provided in advance by the old Board of Commissioners, and thence arose the State House debt of which so much has been said and published during the past year.

We might enlarge still further. But for the present the above must suffice. It will serve to some extent to keep our readers from being deceived by the blunders which have found their way into a State Document which above all others should have been closed against them.—*Newark Advocate*.

Horrible Superstition.

The Brownsville (Texas) *Flag* notices a case of superstitious barbarism which almost surpasses belief. It is said to have occurred in Matamoros, Mexico, about a month ago:

It seems that a young lady of Matamoros was taken sick, and an old lady of the neighborhood, reported to have some skill in the virtue of herbs, was solicited to visit and administer to the patient. From some cause or other, the old lady failed to attend, and suspicious reports were circulated that the old lady had bewitched the young one. The authorities were petitioned to compel the attendance of the old one. Officers were sent to take her before her supposed victim, and these miserable ignorant wretches reported that they, on several occasions, repaired to her domicile and could not find her at home, but found instead a suspicious looking black cat. After several efforts, however, they found the old woman at home, instead of her cat, and she was taken to the presence of the invalid. But her herbs failing to restore the sick to health, and the medicines black cat persisting in following its owner, and being by the neighbors found in the room of the invalid instead of her mistress, fixed the opinion fast in the minds of these ignorant people, that the old woman and black cat were one and the same person—that she being a witch could take the form of the cat and assume her shape at will—that the invalid was a victim to her diabolical art. With these convictions, it is said they sought out the unfortunate old creature, and actually tied her up with thongs, and cruelly flogged her to death as a witch. In justice, to the civil authorities of Matamoros, we are happy to state that they were not a party to this tragic part of this singular transaction, and that they were prompt in arresting the actors.

Mark the Traitors.

The "infamous three" who betrayed Forney, are getting their dues from an indignant Press and People. Even the Philadelphia *North American*, the leading Fremont organ in Pennsylvania, appears to be unwilling to give countenance to this palpable venality. That journal says:

"As to the *modus operandi* by which this remarkable result has been achieved, there were many here yesterday who readily charged it all to bribery, significantly intimating that the senator elect is president of the Middletown Bank. Whether there be any truth in this we have no means of knowing. For the honor of the old Keystone State, we sincerely trust there is not."

From Kansas—The Weather in St. Louis.

St. Louis, January 18.—The Territorial Legislature of Kansas was organized on the 12th. Thomas Johnston was chosen President of the Senate, and W. G. Matthias Speaker of the House. The Governor's Message was to be delivered on the 13th.

The thermometer here was 14 degrees below zero yesterday, and 4 above, this morning. A large quantity of heavy ice was running in the river which will doubtless go to-day.

Ohio State Debt—Correction.

A couple of weeks ago, we gave a flying rumor to the effect, that the new State Administration had come into power, not one dollar of the Sinking Fund provided for the extinguishment of the State Debt of Ohio, had been applied to the purpose to which it was sacredly devoted by the Constitution.

The Auditor of State's recent Report shows that this rumor was not strictly correct, inasmuch as there was actually redeemed to the value of twenty-one dollars and twenty-one cents. This is not a very great sum, but still we prefer that our figures shall be precisely correct, and therefore make this correction.

The amount of Foreign and Domestic Public Debt paid off in each of the three years next preceding 1856, was as follows:

In the year 1853,	\$234,470 47
do 1854,	698,243 62
do 1855,	516,590 67
Total in three years,	\$1,449,304 76

—*Newark Advocate*.

Thirty-Fourth Congress.

At the meeting of the Agricultural Society, Prof. Henry gave account of the operation of the Smithsonian Institute, and of the Patent Office.

Dr. Newberry delivered an address on the agricultural inducements to settle in Oregon and California, which, he contended, were far less inviting than those of the valley of Mississippi.

House.—The House passed 13 private bills.

Mr. Kelsey rising to a question of privilege, offered a preamble setting forth that Joseph L. Chester had been duly summoned before the corruption investigating committee, and he neglected to appear and to disclose that the Speaker issue his warrant directed to Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding him to take into custody the body of said Chester wherever found, and the same bring to the bar of the House to answer for contempt of its authority.

Mr. Pence enquired where was the authority for all this.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., believing the House had no such authority moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Payne demanded the yeas and nays.

At the instance of Mr. Orr, the precept addressed by the Speaker to the Sergeant-at-Arms, ordered the latter to summon Chester H. Reed. The precept was returned by the Sergeant-at-Arms with the endorsement that he had served the summons on the P. M. of the 14th inst.

Mr. Orr was permitted to make a statement. He said the Committee had not acted in this matter without looking fully into the authorities which they thought fully sustained them in the application they had made.

A case occurred in 1817 or 1818 to this effect, the party who then failed to appear and give testimony was brought before the House, and after trial was reprimanded only by the Speaker of the House. There were mitigating circumstances. After his discharge from custody he instituted an action against the Sergeant-at-Arms for false imprisonment. The case was tried in the U. S. Circuit Court and decided against the plaintiff, and on appeal to the Supreme Court, that tribunal decided that the House had the power to act as it had done, and that it had properly exercised the power. The Sergeant-at-Arms was protected and the complaint dismissed. The witness in the present case was subpoenaed but failed to appear. If the House had not the power to enforce the attendance of witnesses the investigation was a mockery, and he should not continue a member of the committee; if it had not the power to enforce recusants to testify facts within their knowledge, the investigation must fall to the ground.

SENATE.—The resolution was laid aside for the special order, being the bill providing for the settlement of the claims of the officers of the revolution. Mr. Toombs said he intended to make the bill as odious as possible, and to that end he advanced various amendments, including one to compensate the revolutionary soldiers for the depreciation in Continental money in which they were paid. As a test question, he moved the indefinite postponement of the consideration of the bill, which was lost by a vote 23 to 26.

Mr. Pugh moved the postponement of the consideration of the bill until the first Monday in December next. Agreed to. Ayes 24, nays 23.

The presiding officer laid before the Senate a letter from the president of the joint convention of the Pennsylvania Legislature, giving information of the election of Mr. Cameron as Senator.

Sixteen private bills were passed when the Senate adjourned last Monday.

Mr. Brown wished to make a statement relative to Mr. Chester, but Mr. Jones, of Tenn., said they wanted to hear nothing about him now.

Mr. Harris, of Ill.—When the witness purports himself of the contempt, I will hear the explanation then. (Cries of hear hear!)

Mr. Brown—I was informed this night that Mr. Chester was sick, and unable to be present before the committee. I would ask the committee whether they can produce evidence that Mr. Chester refused to appear.

Mr. Payne—That is of no consequence to the matter before the House.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table, and then passed it nearly unanimously.

Kansas Affairs—Peace and Quiet.

The Presidential election being over, and no more political capital to be made out of it, we hear no more of "bleeding Kansas." All is peace and quiet in the country. A Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* thus writes from that Territory:

I walked over on the ice a few days ago and proceeded into the extensive woodland, which spreads out its luxuriant vastness over the area of many thousand acres, all of which is within full view of our cities, and over which my eye now ranges as I pass this paragraph, and on every hand I saw Free State and Pro-slavery men engaged together and affording mutual help in mauling rails and hewing logs for improvements on their prairie farms. They profess to have buried all animosities and to be animated by the sole desire to live henceforth in harmony, and in joint efforts to subvert the wilderness and promote the welfare of their common country. Many of the Free State men advanced the error into which they were lured by higher-law demagogues and fanatical tricksters; they denounce in bitter terms the Aid Societies, and Reader, Robinson and Lane, and the whole band of treacherous, selfish, political knaves, who deluded them into wrong and left them to suffer the burden of their iniquities, without offering one promise which they had made, or realizing one expectation which they had induced; and while they express their preference for a free State, they deprecate all hostilities or compulsory measures to make Kansas so, and declare their determination to submit to the due course of law and the decision of the majority. If that decision makes Kansas free, they will be gratified; if enslaved, they will be satisfied.

From Washington.

The Committee on Territories have prepared a report upon the petition of the citizens of Carson Valley, asking that an annexation of that portion of Utah Territory to California. One of the reasons for the refusal is, that California is too large already, and would